



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

09/849,742

05/04/2001

Paul K. Gray

P005-APP

7999

7590

09/22/2004

Brian S. Edmonston  
iCoding Tecnology, Inc.  
11770 Bernardo Plaza Court, Suite 466  
San Diego, CA 92128

EXAMINER

PATHAK, SUDHANSHU C

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2634

DATE MAILED: 09/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/849,742	GRAY, PAUL K.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Sudhanshu C. Pathak	2634	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on May 4<sup>th</sup>, 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on May 4<sup>th</sup>, 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-to-8 are pending in the application.

#### *Drawings*

2. Figures 1A-C should be designated by a legend such as "Prior Art" because only that which is known is illustrated.

Corrective Action is required.

#### *Specification*

### 3. Content of Specification

- (a) Title of the Invention: See 37 CFR 1.72(a) and MPEP § 606. The title of the invention should be placed at the top of the first page of the specification unless the title is provided in an application data sheet. The title of the invention should be brief but technically accurate and descriptive, preferably from two to seven words may not contain more than 500 characters.
- (b) Cross-References to Related Applications: See 37 CFR 1.78 and MPEP § 201.11.
- (c) Statement Regarding Federally Sponsored Research and Development: See MPEP § 310.
- (d) Incorporation-By-Reference Of Material Submitted On a Compact Disc: The specification is required to include an incorporation-by-reference of electronic documents that are to become part of the permanent United States Patent and Trademark Office records in the file of a patent application. See 37 CFR 1.52(e) and MPEP § 608.05. Computer program listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)), and tables having more than 50 pages of text were permitted as electronic documents on compact discs beginning on September 8, 2000.

Or alternatively, Reference to a "Microfiche Appendix": See MPEP § 608.05(a). "Microfiche Appendices" were accepted by the Office until March 1, 2001.

- (e) Background of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(c). The specification should set forth the Background of the Invention in two parts:

- (1) Field of the Invention: A statement of the field of art to which the invention pertains. This statement may include a paraphrasing of the applicable U.S. patent classification definitions of the subject matter of the claimed invention. This item may also be titled "Technical Field."
  - (2) Description of the Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 37 CFR 1.98: A description of the related art known to the applicant and including, if applicable, references to specific related art and problems involved in the prior art which are solved by the applicant's invention. This item may also be titled "Background Art."
- (f) Brief Summary of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(d). A brief summary or general statement of the invention as set forth in 37 CFR 1.73. The summary is separate and distinct from the abstract and is directed toward the invention rather than the disclosure as a whole. The summary may point out the advantages of the invention or how it solves problems previously existent in the prior art (and preferably indicated in the Background of the Invention). In chemical cases it should point out in general terms the utility of the invention. If possible, the nature and gist of the invention or the inventive concept should be set forth. Objects of the invention should be treated briefly and only to the extent that they contribute to an understanding of the invention.
- (g) Brief Description of the Several Views of the Drawing(s): See MPEP § 608.01(f). A reference to and brief description of the drawing(s) as set forth in 37 CFR 1.74.
- (h) Detailed Description of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(g). A description of the preferred embodiment(s) of the invention as required in 37 CFR 1.71. The description should be as short and specific as is necessary to describe the invention adequately and accurately. Where elements or groups of elements, compounds, and processes, which are conventional and generally widely known in the field of the invention described and their exact nature or type is not necessary for an understanding and use of the invention by a person skilled in the art, they should not be described in detail. However, where particularly complicated subject matter is involved or where the elements, compounds, or processes may not be commonly or widely known in the field, the specification should refer to another patent or readily available publication which adequately describes the subject matter.

- (i) Claim or Claims: See 37 CFR 1.75 and MPEP § 608.01(m). The claim or claims must commence on separate sheet or electronic page (37 CFR 1.52(b)(3)). Where a claim sets forth a plurality of elements or steps, each element or step of the claim should be separated by a line indentation. There may be plural indentations to further segregate subcombinations or related steps. See 37 CFR 1.75 and MPEP § 608.01(i)-(p).
- (j) Abstract of the Disclosure: See MPEP § 608.01(f). A brief narrative of the disclosure as a whole in a single paragraph of 150 words or less commencing on a separate sheet following the claims. In an international application which has entered the national stage (37 CFR 1.491(b)), the applicant need not submit an abstract commencing on a separate sheet if an abstract was published with the international application under PCT Article 21. The abstract that appears on the cover page of the pamphlet published by the International Bureau (IB) of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is the abstract that will be used by the USPTO. See MPEP § 1893.03(e).
- (k) Sequence Listing. See 37 CFR 1.821-1.825 and MPEP §§ 2421-2431. The requirement for a sequence listing applies to all sequences disclosed in a given application, whether the sequences are claimed or not. See MPEP § 2421.02.

**The specification on Pages 17-34 discloses a set of claims. As has been presented above the Claims should have a separate section and should be written on a separate sheet of paper. This has been done from Pages 35-37 of the Specification and therefore, these claims have been examined. It is also recommended that the applicant provide a substitute specification comprising the sections as described above.**

4. The Specification on Page 3, line 1 & line 19 refers to "Fig. 1D", the Figure 1D has not been provided in the disclosure.

Corrective Action Is required.

5. The Specification on Page 4, line 15 & line 24 refers to an "interleaver 200(1)" an element in Figure 2, however according to Figure 2, the interleaver elements are labeled as 202(1) & 202 (2). Therefore, the interleaver element on Page 4, line 15 should be labeled as "202(1)" and the interleaver element on Page 4, line 24 should be labeled as "202(2)".

Corrective Action Is required.

Art Unit: 2634

6. The Specification on Page 11, lines 26, 27 & Page 12, line 6 refers to Log-MAP decoder as element of "406" in Figure 4, however according to Figure 4, the Log-MAP decoder is labeled as element "404".

Corrective Action is required.

7. The Specification on Page 14, lines 11-12 refer to a "co-pending US patent application serial no.", but does not provide the serial number in the blank space provided.

Corrective Action is required.

### ***Claim Objections***

8. Claim 2 is objected to because of the following informalities:

- Claim 2, line 6 refers to "set of parity symbols", this should actually be "set of parity symbols".
- Claim 2, line 10 refers to "parity bits", this should actually be "parity symbols"

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berrou (5,446,747) in view of Park et al. (6,397,367) in further view of Hladik et al. (5,721,745).

Regarding to Claims 1-7, Berrou discloses a data transmission system for transmitting information bits (Abstract, lines 1-5 & Column 1, lines 10-35) comprising an encoder for generating encoded symbols by encoding said information bits using multiple constituent encoders and interleavers (Fig. 1 & Column 1, lines 15-20 & Column 2, lines 54-57). Berrou further discloses a method and apparatus error-correction coding of source digital data implementing in parallel at least two constituent encoders and at least one interleaver and the number of encoders and interleavers can be easily increased (Column 3, lines 15-25 & Column 7, lines 45-60). Berrou also discloses the encoders implemented in parallel may be identical or different (Column 7, lines 60-66 & Column 9, lines 7-40). Berrou further discloses a sample constituent encoder that can be implemented in the parallel concatenated encoder comprising a depth value of two (Fig. 7). Berrou also discloses implementing a corresponding decoder for decoding the received data using a series of iterations (Abstract, lines 10-15 & Column 4, lines 48-68 & Column 5, lines 1-10 & Fig. 3). Berrou also discloses that the depth of the decoder depends on the trade-off between the reliability and the complexity of the implementation of the decoder (Column 2, lines 5-30). However, Berrou does not specifically disclose the encoder having at least three constituent encoders and at least two interleavers wherein a first constituent encoder has a greater depth than a second constituent encoder, and each constituent encoder generating a corresponding set of parity symbols. Berrou also does not disclose the decoder to use at least one soft-in-soft-out decoder for generating extrinsic data, and interleaving the extrinsic data during the portions of

the iterations based on the encoder interleavers; and a method for decoding an encoded signal comprising generating a set of receive samples from said signal, decoding said receive samples according to a first coding scheme of a first depth, decoding said receive samples according to a second coding scheme of a second depth, decoding said receive samples according to a third coding scheme of a third depth.

Park discloses a channel coding and decoding device for a communications system (Abstract, line 1 & Column 1, lines 14-20 & Fig. 7 & Fig. 10). Park also discloses implementing multiple different types of encoders as constituent encoders coupled, in combination, in series or parallel concatenated configuration (Column 1, lines 44-65 & Fig. 2 & Fig. 4). Park discloses encoders with a depth of two and a depth of eight (Fig.'s 2-3). Park also discloses a decoder iteratively decoding the received data using a MAP decoding algorithm or a soft-output viterbi algorithm (SOVA), which is a soft-in-soft-out algorithm (Column 2, lines 5-16 & Column 4, lines 40-56 & Column 8, lines 25-35 & Fig. 4). Park also discloses the decoder to use at least one soft-in-soft-out decoder for generating extrinsic data, and interleaving the extrinsic data during the portions of the iterations based on the encoder interleavers (Fig. 4). Park also discloses each constituent encoder generating a set of parity symbols from the data inputted into the constituent encoder (Column 1, lines 42-56 & Column 2, lines 64-67 & Column 3, lines 1-25), wherein the first constituent encoder generates a first set of parity symbols (Fig. 2, element 201,  $y_{1k}$ ), a first interleaver for generating a first interleaved information bits from the information bits



(Fig. 2, element 211), a second constituent encoder generates a second set of parity symbols from first interleaved information bits (Fig. 2, element 202,  $y_{2k}$ ). Park also discloses a method for decoding an encoded signal comprising the steps of generating a set of receive samples from said signal (Fig. 4, elements  $X_k$ ,  $y_{1k}$ ,  $y_{2k}$ ), decoding said receive samples according to a first coding scheme (Fig. 4, element 401), decoding said receive samples according to a second coding scheme (Fig. 4, element 403). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Park teaches implementing multiple different types of encoders, each with different depths that can be implemented in parallel concatenation and this can be implemented in the parallel concatenated encoder as described in Berrou. Park also teaches a method of decoding and this can be implemented in the decoder as described in Berrou thus satisfying the limitation of the claim. Furthermore, the selection of the depth of the constituent encoders is also a matter of design choice depending on the complexity and reliability of the encoder/decoder, and the desired coding and the transmission channel rate. Park also teaches implementing a soft-in-soft-out decoder for generating extrinsic data wherein the subiterations are performed based on the depth of the corresponding constituent encoder and the extrinsic data is interleaved, thus satisfying the limitations of the claim. However, Berrou in view of Park does not disclose the encoder having three constituent encoders and two interleavers and the decoder having three decoding schemes corresponding to the three encoders.

Hladik discloses implementing a parallel concatenated convolutional coding scheme and an associated decoder comprising soft-in-soft-out decoding algorithm (Abstract, lines 1-6 & Fig.'s 1-2, 5). Hladik discloses a parallel concatenated coding scheme comprising a plurality of "N" component encoders and "N-1" interleavers for the corresponding "N" encoders and a corresponding decoder and deinterleavers (Fig. 1 & Column 2, lines 40-67 & Fig. 2 & Column 3, lines 25-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Hladik teaches implementing a parallel concatenated coding scheme comprising a plurality of "N" component encoders and "N-1" interleavers for the corresponding "N" encoders and a corresponding decoder and deinterleavers and any combination of the encoder can be implemented in the encoder / decoder device as described in Berrou in view of Park, thus satisfying the limitations of the claim. Furthermore, the implementation of the parallel concatenated encoder follows the prototype as disclosed in Berrou and only the no. of parallel branches varies depending on design choice of the encoder wherein each branch includes an interleaver and a constituted encoder receiving the interleaved information bits.

11. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berrou (5,446,747) in view of Park et al. (6,397,367) in further view of Hladik et al. (5,721,745) in further view of Sindhushayana et al. (6,594,318).

Regarding to Claim 8, Berrou in view of Park in further view of Hladik discloses a method and apparatus for encoding and decoding comprising; a parallel concatenation encoder further comprising at least three constituent encoders and at

least two interleavers; and a corresponding decoder using at least one soft-in-soft-out decoder as described above. Hladik further discloses deinterleaving the received samples according to a first pattern and deinterleaving the received signals according to a second pattern (Fig. 2). However, Berrou in view of Park in further view of Hladik does not disclose the interleaving / deinterleaving pattern to be pseudo random.

Sindhushayana discloses a pseudo-random interleaving / deinterleaving pattern suitable for transmitting digital data (Column 1, lines 65-67 & Column 2, lines 1-16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that Sindhushayana teaches an pseudo-random interleaver / deinterleaver and this can be implemented in the encoder/decoder as described in Berrou in view of Park in further view of Hladik so as to provide a better performance from the turbo encoders in a jamming environment, thus satisfying the limitation of the claim.

### ***Conclusion***


12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sudhanshu C. Pathak whose telephone number is (571)-272-3038. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 9am-6pm.

- If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Chin can be reached on (571)-272-3056
- The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2634

- Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Sudhanshu C. Pathak



STEPHEN CHIN  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINEE  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2000